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VOL. II.

SONOMA, SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, MAY 18, 1900.

NO. 18.

Glen Ellen COLUMN.

Society Notices.

NSGW

Glen Ellen Chapter, No. 102, meets on the last Saturday evening in each month at Native Sons' hall.

PH

Glen Ellen Chapter, No. 309, meets the 1st and 3rd Friday evenings of each month at Native Sons' hall.

WW

Ellenwood Camp, No. 487, meets the 1st and 3rd Saturday evenings of each month at Native Sons' hall.

Congregational Church

Rev. A. J. Scott, pastor. Services every Sun day at 10:45 a. m. Sunday School at 2:45 p. m.

When in Glen Ellen

Stop at

**MERVYN
HOTEL**

J. W. WOOD
General

**Blacksmith and
Wagonmaker**

Horseshoeing a Specialty
Plow Shears Ground while
you wait.

A. E. GAIGE & SON
BUTCHERS

GLEN ELLEN

Meat Market

Runs wagon all over the country
and will treat you fair
and square.

We are prepared for the

**Camping
Season.**

Our goods are fresh and we are
selling at

Lowest Prices.

Agent for

S F Dailies

We have fresh bread every
other day.

A. M. Hardman.

M. K. CADY,

NOTARY PUBLIC

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE.

GLEN - - ELLEN.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

CHAS. J. POPPE

DEALER IN

General Merchandise

Post-Master and

Insurance Agent.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bought and Sold.

GLEN ELLEN.

CAL.

A RAZORBACK HUNT.

ROUNDING UP THE HOGS IS LIVELY
AND EXCITING WORK.

The Experience of One Rancher
Who, Instead of Doing His Butch-
ering Out in the Hills, Attempted
to Drive His Hogs to Market.

While it is generally accounted that the sheep and Angora goat furnish most of the revenues to the rancher in the broken and wooded country south of the Staked Plains and west of the Colorado river, it is nevertheless a fact that the razorback hog contributes a full share. Probably there is no country anywhere better adapted to the production of cheap pork. The hills are covered with cedar and a great variety of scrub oak trees, and the canyons and river valleys are heavily wooded with pecan and Spanish walnut, so that there is always an abundance of excellent mast, and it might be mentioned that the cedar berries are considered equal to corn in food producing qualities.

With this sort of feed, which is always abundant, the expense of care and feeding is removed, the animals simply running at large over the country, and the only outlay required is that of the first cost of a few head for a start. Running loose in this way they are not subject to the diseases common to the hog in the sty or feed lot, and being excellent fighters, they hold their own with the wolves and other wild animals which prey on the sheep and goats. Thus they multiply very rapidly.

In order to get the benefit of the increase in his stock, however, it is necessary for the rancher to get his mark on the pigs. As this, owing to the roughness of the country and the wildness of the hogs, is no small risk, it is generally the custom for all the hog raisers in a given section to turn out together with their dogs and practically "round up" the range.

Compared with one of these "hog hunts" a cattle "round up" is a quiet and commonplace affair. On the morning appointed the dogs are turned loose and started out on a hog trail, and the men ride after them just as on a wolf chase. As the dogs cannot hold out very long one of them is soon caught, and his squalls bring back the rest of the bunch to his aid. As soon as the pig is free the hogs form a circle around the dogs, from which they howl and then dash out at their tormentors and all the while grunting like the rattling of a hundred old wagons. By the time the uproar has reached its full height the hunters ride up and hiss the dogs on to seize the hogs. When one is caught, two men go to the assistance of the dog, one with a club to beat off the other hogs, the other with a bit of rope to tie the one seized. When all of them have thus been put out of the way of fighting, the pigs are caught and marked. Then the hogs are given their liberty, and the dogs start out on a new trail. When it happens that there are hogs belonging to several different men, the pigs are simply divided.

While the work of "marking" is more like sport than labor it is not less exciting than that of getting the hogs ready for market, for as it is impossible to drive them any distance—even to the corrals at the ranches—it is necessary simply to butcher them out in the hills.

So long in the early part of the winter, after the new frost has fallen and the hogs are as fat as they will get, the ranchers load their wagons with salt, grub, kettles and lard cans, strike their dogs and Winchester rifles and start out for the hills. They make camp near some spring or water hole and then begin the work of "killing," which includes the rendering of the lard and salting of the meat. It is like a great hunt. Whenever a wagon load of lard and meat has been put up it is taken to the nearest ranch and left there until the "killing" season is over; then it is loaded again and freighted to the nearest railroad point, where it is sold at the market price. It is said that only one man in that country ever tried driving his hogs to market. That was "Uncle" Ben Pepper, who lives a few miles above Junction City, on the South Llano river. He had, he supposed, about 300 head of fat hogs, and the idea of that "killing" worried him. So he hired all the men in the country, got all the dogs in Kin-
g and Edwards counties and "round-
ed up" all the hogs to be found. It was, of course, impossible to keep the herd together, and as it scattered Ben ordered his men to separate a little and keep moving toward Kerrville.

At noon on the fourth day the line was within half a mile of the Guadalupe river, the men were half a mile apart and every dog worn out. Then Ben decided that he would like to know how many hogs he had, as after passing the Guadalupe it would be impossible to see them in the open again. So he ordered the ends of the line to swing in and close up toward the river. It was nearly sunset when the circle was completed, and he climbed into a tall pecan so as to get a better view of the hogs when they should come swarming out into the river. He watched intently until night was falling; then he saw a lean, old sow emerge from the bushes and go down to drink, and a moment later the drivers began coming out. He nearly fell out of the tree. He has never tried driving since.—Kansas City Journal.

The Widow's Advantage.

Grimes—The chances are in favor of a widow marrying again against a single woman getting a husband.

Darius—That is because a widow is content to regard men as pretty much all alike, while a single woman wastes her time trying to find one who is different from all others.—Boston Trans-
cript.



TRANSPLANTING TREES.

A Common Mistake and an Impos-
sible Item in the Process.

How late in spring the transplanting of cherries, peaches, plums and apples may be safely practiced is a question that does not admit of definite answer, but Meekins gives in his magazine the following advice on the subject: It would be much safer to say that it should be done as early as possible after the frost leaves the soil. The earlier it can be done the longer the time allowed for the earth to become settled around the roots and the trees to recover the general shock of trans-
planting before they are called upon to actively engage in food storing and the support of their leaves.

Good care in handling and planting figures largely in the results. A good ponding of the earth around the roots corresponds with the settling which time may bring, and a little water given when trees are in leaf or pushing at time of transplanting is sustaining until the roots can better look around for their own supply of mois-
ture.

But "good care" is often mistaken for "good luck." The ponding of the soil is not done as it is being filled in, but after the hole is entirely filled, making a hard surface through which the needed air and water cannot readily pene-
trate. The surface never should be made hard—quite the contrary.

Then again, instead of a moderate application of water, the trees are sometimes soaked and even drenched long regardless of need and condi-
tion of soil. In heavy soil it is best to refrain entirely from watering, as trees do not like to stand in water.

Cherries and plums object, as a rule, to being moved after commencing to leaf. Peaches and apples are less par-
ticular.

Tree Dried Cherries.

Tree dried cherries are a novelty noted in Rural New Yorker, where a correspondent tells of some that were picked from a chance seedling growing in Pennsylvania in July, 1898. The cherries ripen on the tree, after which they dry in a few days. The cherries were picked when dried and kept over 18 months in paper sacks. Referring to the same cherry, as good authority as Mr. Van Deusen says in the Journal mentioned: "Strange as it may seem, I have just tested dried cherries of excellent quality that dried on the tree in Pennsylvania. They were of a new variety that has the remarkable peculiarity of hanging on the tree and drying just where they grew. After testing some of the specimens in the raw state and having the rest cooked and served on the table they have proved to be of excellent flavor. The tree is an accidental seedling. It is not so robust in habit as some of the sweet cherries, to which type it belongs, but is said to be exceedingly productive and very regular in bearing."

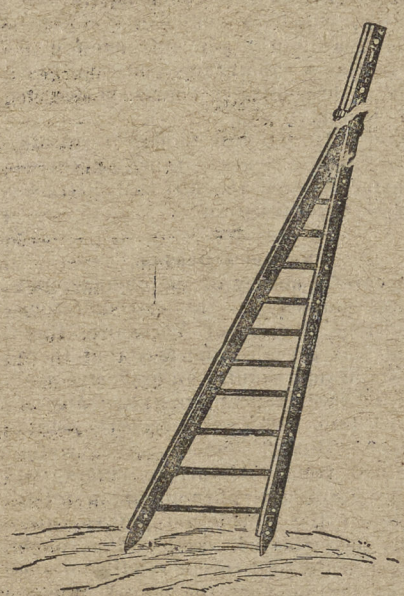
A Bush Sweet Pea.

A sweet pea which claims the distinction of being the first of an entirely new race is called the "bush" sweet pea on account of the form in which it grows. It is described as needing no trellis, like the tall sweet pea, nor does it hug the ground as do the well known Cupid sorts. The flowers are borne on the top of the bush, which grows from a foot to a foot and a half high and a foot or more across. The plants make a neat, even hedge.

An Orchard Ladder.

A fruit ladder will be found one of the handiest tools that one can have about an orchard. It is easily handled, it will not twist and swing around when one is working upon it, and it can easily be thrust in among the branches or set against a crotch of a limb near the outside of the tree. In apple picking time it will save its cost many times over, as one can thrust it among the branches without knocking off the fruit, and it is just the thing to use in pruning the orchard.

To make one select a good straight pole of the desired length. First peel off the bark. Place an iron ring about



HANDY AMONG THE TREES.

four feet from the top or small end of the pole. One made of five-sixteenths round iron will answer. Next space it out for the rungs and bore the holes. Then rip the pole from the bottom end to the iron ring. The bottom round should be about 30 inches, and the rest should be cut in length to taper to the ring.

To the foregoing suggestion of a correspondent the Ohio Farmer adds a variation—viz, that the ladder may be made of 1½ inch boards, and if each bottom end has a V shaped iron to stick into the ground it will keep the ladder from slipping.

How Far Apart Did They Live?

"I was at the capital one day," said a Boston lawyer, "in attendance upon a committee having in charge a bill in which my clients are interested. On the long, leather covered settee near me two southern members were smoking and conversing. The following words were jotted down by me verbatim:

"Majah, I was down among youn people last summer, and I wanted to find Gen'l Blood's plantation, but I got off my road. Where does he live from youn place, majah?"

"Way, colon, he lives near me, a right smart piece south on the river."

"Does he live a right smart smart piece or a right smart right smart piece south, majah?"

"Well, it isn't as far as either of those pieces; just a right smart piece, colon."

Then that must be the reason I missed it. I went too far around the river bend."

"Now, these gentlemen understood each other beyond a doubt. But what I want to know is, how many miles was it from the major's plantation to the general's? And for the life of me I can't solve the question. It haunted me so that I stumbled two or three times when subsequently making my argument before the committee, of which these two members formed a part."—Washington Star.

Sapphires Not All Blue.

"It is commonly believed that the sapphire is known only as a gem of a rich velvety blue in color," observed an experienced dealer in precious stones to the writer the other day. "As a matter of fact, the sapphire occurs in various hues. In Ceylon, for instance, where the finest specimens of this gem are found, it ranges from the soft velvety blue to the peacock blue, graduated in the latter to an almost faultless white. It also occurs in whites, greens and yellows, the latter shade being known as the oriental topaz and the green the oriental emerald."

"The white sapphires are often found clouded or streaked with blue, so that many specimens are cut which are white when looked at transversely, but having a bit of the blue tint on the under point. Then there is the red sapphire, or Ceylon ruby. It is valued as highly as the finest Burmese rubies. Those most highly prized are of rich pigeon blood or rose red color."

"Some very fine sapphires have been found in Montana during the past ten years. The American gems are light blue, blue green, green and pink, but the deep blue and red stones, which are chiefly in demand as jewels, have so far never been discovered in any part of this country."—Washington Star.

The Rooster Was Gamed.

A Rockland young man is the owner of a smart rooster and has long entertained suspicion that the bird might have inherited gamy characteristics from some long forgotten ancestor. To apply this theory in an actual test, he went home the other night, surreptitiously conveyed the parlor mirror into the hen pen and held it before the gaze of the wondering rooster.

The young man was not kept long in suspense as to the bird's fighting qualities. After a brief, incredulous glance at the proud reflection in the glass the rooster descended upon the object with spurs set and wrath gleaming from each beaklike eye. There were a crash, a smash and a clatter, and when the dust and feathers cleared away the young sportsman stood, a dismayed spectator, in the center of a pile of ruins formed of broken mirror, slats and pulverized plate glass. He is now satisfied with the rooster, but how he squared himself about the broken mirror is not known.—Bangor Whig and Courier.

Fairly Good Time.

Seated at the Topeka railroad lunch counter the other day were four old Santa Fe engineers. They were telling of fast runs. Three of them had told their stories. "The fastest run I ever made," said the fourth, after listening to the lies of the others, "was between Topeka and Emporia not long ago. It was a bright moonlight night. We were nowise hindered by the wind of Topeka and had orders to make up all lost time between here and Emporia. After reaching the top of the Pauline hill I pulled the throttle wide open and let her go. The old engine fairly ate up the track. When we stopped at Emporia, I looked back a mile or so and saw something black approaching me. I could not think what it was. I watched it closely. Finally it came up opposite the engine and stopped. It was the shadow of the train."—Kansas City Journal.

A Safe Risk.

She—Are you superstitious?
He—No; I think not. But why do you ask?

She—I was going to get you a pocket-knife for a birthday present, but some one told me the gift of anything sharp cuts friendship.

He—Oh, I'll risk it. I'm sure no knife selected by a woman would cut anything.—Chicago News.

Versatility.

Athletic Applicant—Do you need a strong man?

Manager of a dime museum—No. I have one. But I'd give \$75 a week for a good living skeleton.

Athletic Applicant—All right. I can train down to it in a month.—Chicago Tribune.

More to His Advantage.

"Dicky, people should live to help one another."

"Yes, jiah, but I'd get more pie if you'd let me help myself."—Chicago Record.

According to the ancient practice of oriental monarchs, the Chinese emperor rewards those who bring him good news and punishes those who bring him bad news.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN OIL.

Increased Demand for Skilled
Artisans in the Field—An Oil
Man's Opinion

Los Angeles has become the principal oil center of the State and as a result a great amount of capital is finding its way into this new industry through the investments of the general public. While large amounts of capital are being invested by the wealthy of that vicinity those who have smaller savings are also taking advantage of a chance for speculation and are casting their lots with those of greater financial ability.

We quote below an article taken from the Los Angeles "Record" of April 30th:

"It is a question where the money now going into oil development is coming from, but it is thus far, most of it, supplied by the saving of local investors, and is reaching an enormous sum. It may be said, to the credit of what is a speculative boom, that, while many companies are organized to participate in the success of the legitimate oil development, most of them are honestly spending their money in the acquiring of land, the purchase of drilling outfits, the employment of drillers, mechanics and laborers, and the payment of incidental expenses. Some of this may be lost, but the certain result will be a great increase in extent of oil territory and in the production of petroleum. The money has thus far been drawn from private capital, including the hoards of the small capitalist. We have, however, reached a point where the character of companies, the certainty of production, and the stability of values are including the loanable capital of banks to enter the field, and, acting on the security of stocks of reputable companies, or those given by an ascertainable and stable value by our exchanges, lend itself to organization, and production on a scale which will give the development a still greater impetus and permanence.

The mining of the precious metals in California is popularly and sentimentally supposed to be the most important means we have of producing wealth. But, considering the number of men employed in proportion to the value produced, and that the resulting value or profit adds little to the reproductive wealth of our State and mostly goes to the East and Europe, never to return, the mining of these precious metals cannot for a moment be compared as a factor in the State's development with an oil industry of even half its value. The present investment in oil represents entirely the money of our own citizens. It requires material which it is now (except casing) possible to manufacture within our borders. It gives permanent employment to an army of carpenters, skilled mechanics, pumpers, teamsters, laborers, and, indirectly, to railroad and refinery employees, and an innumerable corps of people in industries which exist because they can secure oil for fuel."

The Los Angeles Capital is not confined to that portion of the State but great amounts are being invested in the Sunset district a short distance from which is the lands of the Bay City Oil company on which development work has already been commenced and is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

Assurance is given of the immediate marketing of the output of this territory and the extreme economy with which drilling can be done in the district is encouraging a large amount of immediate work in anticipation of the construction of the Sunset Railway, which is now well advanced, and within another sixty or ninety days freight and passengers will be carried to and from the Sunset field by a standard-gauge railway.

From the Los Angeles "Times" we take the following from a

TRY OUR

WHITE LOTION
FOR
BARB WIRE CUTS.
IT HAS NO EQUAL.
SHOULTS,
The Druggist.

OPPOSITE THE
POST OFFICE

published interview with K. Chickering of Oil City, Pa. who is vice-president and manager of the Oil Well Supply House and is one of the best informed oil men in the country, and has spent a lifetime in the business. "I am amazed and delighted with what I have seen," he said, in reply to a question as to his impressions. "I had heard of your oil industry, but had no idea of its magnitude. We Eastern people are inclined to discount the large stories that come out of the West, but I can go back and tell my friends that the half has not been told regarding the present and the future of California's oil industry. I have visited all of the oil districts of the State that are producing oil in quantity. Your present production is greatly in excess of what I had expected to find. But this is not half the story. From my investigations, which have been careful, the oil area has not been fairly prospected yet. I firmly believe that new discoveries will continue to be made for years to come. The oil area in the State as now developed, is the largest in the country. I have investigated it for a distance of 400 miles. How much of this will be proven rich no one can tell, but it is not reasonable to suppose that the oil is merely in disconnected spots, scattered here and there by accident. I confidently expect that California in the future will lead the world in the production of crude petroleum. The rapidity of your explorations is in keeping with the way you Westerners do things. As a matter of fact, you have developed much more territory in a given time than we did in Pennsylvania at the beginning of the industry there. I do not mean that you have produced more oil, but you have certainly opened up more territory in the same length of time. But then that is not surprising, for it is a Western characteristic to go at things with a rush. One thing is worthy of note in connection with the nature of the oil. Thus far it seems to rest on an asphaltum base, and not to carry a large percentage of illuminant. It is, therefore, of greater value as a fuel oil. This fact will keep it from coming into competition with Eastern oil, and will thus serve to maintain the price."

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SONOMA VALLEY EXPOSITOR.

W. R. STAMMERS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Communications on all matters of local interest will be received with pleasure and published at the discretion of the editor. The signatures of the writer must invariably accompany such communications, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Address all communications

SONOMA VALLEY EXPOSITOR,
Sonoma, California.

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1900.

A Word of Warning.

It is greatly to be regretted that there is no section of the Penal Code under which people who turn Belgian hares loose upon the country cannot be prosecuted. If this thing continues, presently the State will be called upon to expend hundreds of thousands of dollars, to exterminate the breed of hares. Ohio has expended nearly a quarter of a million to free itself of the nuisance of the English sparrow. New Zealand was threatened with depopulation because of the increase of rabbits there and States and countries have been driven to outpouring of treasures to rid themselves of similar pests.

In the San Joaquin Valley the jack rabbit is such a nuisance that semi-annually great "drives" have to be prosecuted to lessen the evil. In Australia the hare nuisance became such an infliction that not even hare proof fences, hundreds of miles in length and erected by the Government, served to protect the people from their depredations. Australia is still wrestling with the trouble. The Belgian hares already turned loose in California, are sufficient in number if they breed in liberty as in captivity, to give us billions of the animal inside of three years. In five years' time their number will be simply countless.

By that time we will be untying the money-sacks in the State Treasury in a vain effort to bribe people to kill off the little pests. It is all well enough to raise the Belgian hare in captivity, but even then we are in danger of some careless or vicious persons freeing their collections. Breeders of hares should be required to secure the animals against possible escape. We must not be driven to the necessity that has been forced upon Australia of inoculating hares with a loathsome disease in the hope that it will result in killing off millions of the pestiferous animals. We are not opposed to the breeding of these hares in captivity for fanciers' uses, or for food. That may be properly conducted without danger to the State, but unless there is some early means applied to prevent the freeing of the hares the agriculturists and vineyardists of California will soon be up in arms against a nuisance that will threaten the very foundations of their industries.

These words of caution are spoken under conviction of the belief that the craze for raising the Belgian hare menaces the State seriously. We do not doubt that one of the very first acts of the Legislature to meet next winter will be to provide the protection that we are certain will be needed in this regard.—Weekly Union.

Preaching services in the Methodist church Sunday May 20th at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. morning subject: "The Object and End of the Christian Life." Evening subject: The Meaning of Christ's Incarnation. All cordially invited.

HENRY PEARCE, Pastor.

Spain's Greatest Need.

Mr. R. P. Oliva, of Barcelona, Spain, spends his winters at Aiken, S. C. Weak nerves had caused severe pains in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest blood and nerve remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. If weak, tired or ailing you need it. Every bottle guaranteed, only 50 cents. Sold by Ed Wegner, Druggist.

OUR WEEKLY LETTER.

FROM THE UPPER END OF THE VALLEY.

New Game Laws to be Enacted

MR. EDITOR:

As the time for the holding of the State Game Convention approaches the sportsmen, dealers and market hunters are beginning to speculate as to what will be the result of the deliberations of that body. The importance of suitable game and fish laws and their strict enforcement is perhaps not generally appreciated by the people of our community, for it is an acknowledged fact that good hunting and fishing is an immense attraction to any rural locality. Although but a few years ago no spot in close proximity to the metropolis could afford a more tempting field for the gunner or angler than the Sonoma Valley, it is now a fact that owing to the depredations of poachers and pot hunters a good days sport has become a thing of the past so that it is of great importance to this section that the laws should be amended carefully and more thoroughly enforced.

The writer has more than once both verbally and in print expressed his censure of these lawbreakers and when a member of the board of supervisors, introduced an ordinance, which was unanimously adopted, instructing all local officers to exercise the utmost vigilance in the apprehension and conviction of such offenders. Your correspondent has even been accused of giving information to the commissioners of cases where the game laws had been broken. This charge however is an infamous falsehood and the man who intimates or insinuates such a thing is a slanderer and the truth is not in him. We are living by the blessing of Providence and the wisdom of our Constitution, in a free country where it should be every man's privilege to express his opinion upon any matter of public interest without the risk of being accused of acting the part of either a spy or an informer. There are officers appointed or elected for these purposes who are, or should be, able to perform their duties without assistance from private individuals or from any outside source.

The Game convention is to be called to order in San Francisco on May 24th, probably at the rooms of the Olympic Gun Club. The purpose will be to draft a set of game laws to cover the entire subject in the State of California. The draft prepared will be forwarded to the next ensuing Legislature, with the recommendation that it be adopted in whole and made the game law of the State. It is proposed to have it so equitable and general in its character that it will stand for a considerable time without being subjected to the continual changes of the legislating body of the State and the county boards of Supervisors.

In order to secure a general law just to all parts of the State, where the conditions are so varying, it was considered advisable and requisite that the framers of the new act should represent every county and corner of the commonwealth; and therefore, the State Fish Commission, which took the initiative in calling the convention, requested each Board of Supervisors in the State to appoint two thoroughly representative and well-informed delegates. In addition to these, the Commission appointed about thirty delegates at large. The list includes dealers, market hunters, farmers, sportsmen and all others concerned.

While sectional clashes may occur it is believed that the convention will be fairly harmonious. One of the most important measures coming up will be a regulation of the number of the various species of birds and animals which it will be lawful to bag in one day. There is apt to be much discussion on this subject. Another vital point will be the length of the open season for the various classes of game. Indications are that all open seasons will be considerably shortened.

Protection will be given some game birds which are now overlooked. Chief among these will be the English snipe. These

birds are now unprotected and it is said that they are being exterminated. Regulations regarding deer hunting will draw out much discussion, and the quail will also be carefully considered. The session will probably occupy several days and it is to be hoped that much good will be accomplished.

MAURICE RAWSON.

News From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C. May 12.

A sensation was caused in the United States Senate the other day by Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, who asked for an executive, or secret session, as he had information in regard to the armor of battleships that he thought ought not to become public property. If Mr. Tillman had not said this, the chances are that he would have appeared in the "also spoke" paragraph of the morning papers, as hundreds of other not less important speeches do appear. But his sensational statement attracted the attention of the reporters and of course a full account of what he had to say appeared the next day. The gist of it was that a projectile invented by a man named Johnson had pierced an alleged invulnerable Krupp armor plate at the naval proving grounds. This assertion created something of a sensation in the Senate, but to those who keep posted about naval affairs it was an old story. Almost every fact disclosed by Mr. Tillman in executive session yesterday on this subject appeared in the annual report of the chief of ordnance of the United States navy in 1897, and 1898, and was published in the newspapers at the time. The wonderful projectile which Mr. Tillman described was invented about five years ago by a New York merchant named Johnson, and was used by every battleship and cruiser during the Spanish war. Mr. Tillman appears never to have heard of it until yesterday. The peculiarity of this "soft nose" shell is in the use of plumbago in the construction of the tip, which is said to act as a lubricant for the steel body of the projectile. This has never been a secret, but has been patented and sold on the market generally like other munitions of war. Further it has never been contended that Krupp armor is invulnerable, but only that it is more so than any other sort yet invented.

A sensation has been caused in administration circles by the discovery of the Cuban defalcations and great anxiety is shown as to the extent of the scandal. Primarily, shame is felt at the showing this country has made in colonial affairs, into which it went with the avowed purpose of teaching the Spaniards and natives honesty, but secondarily, there is a lively fear as to the political consequences of the scandal. Coming so soon after circumstantial charges that the entire governmental system in the Philippines is honeycombed with fraud, it is realized that the Cuban business will furnish a handle to those who are opposed to expansion. For some reason or other, the McKinley administration has had as many unfortunate scandals as even the administration of General Grant. While no one dreams of holding McKinley responsible for them any more than they thought of so holding Grant, still the constantly recurring stories will undoubtedly have their effect on the fall elections.

The question of reducing or abolishing the duties on wood pulp and paper may yet play a serious part in the coming campaign. The question is one that comes home to every newspaper and that, consequently, will not down. Numerous bills designed to bring about a reduction in the price, which, it is claimed have been arbitrarily increased by the trust, have been before the Ways and Means Committee, and it appears that the pressure brought to bear in their favor by the American Newspapers Publishing Association has become too great to be longer ignored. The joke of the matter is that many of the very papers which are advocating the repeal of the duties, in order to break up the trust and force it to reduce prices by the competition of the outside

world, are strong tariff organs, and bitterly opposed to reduction on any other articles. The first thing to do, of course, will be to hold hearings on the subject and for this purpose Representative Newlands of Nevada has submitted a resolution, which has been referred to a sub-committee for consideration and report. The resolution provides that May 30th shall be set aside for the hearing of these complaints. Meanwhile, the secretary of the committee is directed to give notice to the newspaper associations and the various paper and pulp companies of the hearing. He is also directed to call on the pulp and paper companies to file with the committee written statements showing the amount of capital stock and bonds issued by them, the total amount of interest on bonds, dividends on stocks, taxes, and wages to employees, the rates paid for wages to be classified according to the amount paid, and statements showing the total receipts for paper sold and the expenses of operation during 1899.

A semi official statement given out at the State Department asserts that it has received information that convinces it that "if" the inquiry being made by the British naval authorities in South Africa should show that the search of the American ship Sea Witch was illegal, as charged by her captain, Lord Salisbury will make a formal disavowal. It is also stated that in view of the conciliatory policy Great Britain is pursuing, the authorities are inclined to meet her half way, and they deprecate as sincerely as do the British officials the agitation "for political purposes" existing in this country. No offence will be given to the British Government by reason of my interference in South African affairs, and it is stated that, so far as results are concerned, the impending visit of the Boer Commissioners will be fruitless. Meanwhile no American vessel has yet been allowed to reach Delagoa Bay. Great Britain being convinced that the friendliness of this Government will cause it to accede to any action she may see fit to take. German and French ships, however, are stated on the authority of the London Times and other British journals, to be arriving at that port constantly and to be shipping their cargoes into the interior. Germany, it will be remembered, protested against the first seizure of her ships in tones that Great Britain could not misunderstand, and since then none have been molested.

The Coeur d'Alene investigation has been brought to a close with a speech from Frederick C. Robertson for the miners side of the question. He took occasion in his address to make a fervent plea for organized labor, and in particular for the unions, which, he contended, were being oppressed and discriminated against in the mining region. The weight of testimony brought before the Committee, however, was to the effect that only the prompt action of the state authorities and the United States troops prevented ruthless and unchecked arson and murder.

Bismarck's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25 cts at Ed Wegner's drug store.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption coughs and colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at Ed Wegner's drug store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Signature of J. C. Watson

No Stop to it

If 1899 was a year of unprecedented prosperity, 1900 bids fair to outstrip it, and it is the judgment of the shrewdest business men of the age, as tested by their acts rather than their words, that this prosperity is so safe and permanent that it will pay to invest present earnings in increased plants for future business.

According to figures compiled for the Chicago "Times-Herald," the gross earnings of 108 railway systems for the first three months of 1899 were \$118,812,259, while for the first three months of 1900 the earnings of the same roads were \$153,843,998, an increase of \$35,031,739. There is no more delicate thermometer of business conditions than railway earnings and there are no men more skilled to forecast the business future than railway managers.

This is what makes the more significant the intention of many of these railroads to invest all their recent profits, and in some cases as much more, in extension and equipments to handle the still greater anticipated business. Nine of these roads, in regard to which figures are available, contemplate expending \$50,000,000 on improvements in the immediate future. They must get these millions back, or it would be a waste to spend them. The fact that these expert judges of business conditions are willing to risk millions on the continuance of prosperity is encouragement for everybody.

TRAPPED BY LETTER.

Evidences Are All Anxious to Hear From the Women They Love.

"It is queer what risks some men will take to get a letter from a woman they love," said an official of the general delivery department of the post-office. "Criminals who can be found in no other way are often arrested when they call for mail at the general delivery window. Generally the men call for letters written by some woman."

"Along close to the holidays last year a Pinkerton detective came to the office and waited for three days and nights for a man wanted in the east. The detective knew that before the murder he was accused of committing the man had corresponded with a woman in the east. The detective had been waiting three days, when he received word to go to Columbus, O., as there was a letter at that office for the man. He went and had not been there long when the man made his appearance. The detective arrested him at once and proceeded to Cleveland, where the prisoner was tried and sentenced to death."

"Another instance was where not long ago the authorities were looking for a man accused of committing some big crime and had no clue at all as to where he was. So every postoffice in the country was sent word to look out for a letter for that man. Some time after one came to our office, and we at once notified the authorities. A detective came on immediately, and when the man asked for his mail he was at once arrested."—Indianapolis News.

Firing Big Guns.

The bigger the gun the shorter its life. Those monsters, the 110 ton guns, cannot be reckoned upon to fire more than 80 full charge rounds without becoming quite useless. The 67 ton gun can fire 105 rounds, while the 6 inch breechloader is good for 400 or 450 full charge rounds.

The reason of this is that the terrific heat and corroding effect of the powder wear away the bore at the chamber end, and then the shell does not catch the rifling.

There is nothing for it then but to send the gun to the factory and have the barrel bored and lined with a new tube.

Eighty shots from a 110 pound gun would be good business in any war. Where the inconvenience arises is in the fact that during peace the men cannot practice as much as desirable. Still there is a way out of it to a certain extent, for it is found that a half charge, which is sufficient for practice, wears out a gun only one-fourth as fast as a full charge, and even in a way a three-quarter charge is powerful enough.

Now a 110 ton gun, though it can fire only 80 full charges, can fire 190 three-quarter charges and 320 half charges.—New York Telegram.

Nature's Drains.

A careful survey of the underground water courses in the carboniferous limestone district of Yorkshire, England, has revealed the fact that there exists in that country an extensive system of subterranean streams, many of which issue miles away from the points called "springs" where the water drained from the surface enters the rocks. Similar phenomena in other parts of the world, not yet so carefully investigated, occur on a much larger scale, and recent studies of the ocean bottom near the border of continents have shown that rivers of considerable size sometimes enter the sea beneath the surface.

His Point of View.

She—A married couple should pull together like a team of horses.
He—Yes, and they probably would if, like a team of horses, they had but one tongue between them.—Chicago News.

Explosive bullets were first used in India for hunting tigers and elephants.
Taken on the Color.
Hogsn—There is wan thing about a black eye that is daunt.
Grogan—And fwat is that?
Hogsn—It turns green before it goes.—Indianapolis Press.

LODGE NOTICES

F & A M

TEMPLE LODGE No. 14 meets in the Masonic Hall on the Tuesday evening on or preceding the full moon of each month.

I O O F

SONOMA LODGE No. 28 meets at Odd Fellows' Hall every Saturday evening at 7:30 p. m.

REHEARSAL LODGE No. 99 meets in Odd Fellows' hall on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month.

O E S

VALLEY OF THE MOON CHAPTER, No. 85, meets in the Masonic hall on the Thursday evening on or preceding the full moon of each month.

P O U W

PURPLE LODGE No. 108 meets every 1st and 4th Tuesday evenings of each month at Odd Fellows hall.

O C F

SONOMA VINEYARD COUNCIL, No. 102 meets the first and third Friday of each month in Odd Fellows' hall.

N S G W

SONOMA PARLOR No. 111 meets on the first Monday Evening of each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

Y M I

No. 45 meets the first Wednesday evenings in each month in Odd Fellows' hall.

U P O D

SONOMA GROVE No. 75 meets on the first and third Friday in each month at Odd Fellows hall.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Congregational Church

Rev. Chas. D. Milliken, Pastor. Services: Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. service at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 8:30 p. m. Junior Endeavor meeting, Friday's at 8:15 p. m. Ladies' Aid Society and Missionary Society meet the 2nd Tuesday of each month.

Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. Henry Pearce, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Young People's Society of Epworth League at 8:30 p. m. on Sunday.

Catholic Church.

Rev. W. P. Quill Rector. Mass: Sundays, 8:30 a. m. and 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45. Week days 7:30 a. m.

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LESSEE OF SAN FRANCISCO & NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY.					
Official Time Table.					
Leaves Sonoma		From Apr. 15, '00		Arrive Sonoma	
Wk days	Sundays	Destination	Sundays	Wk days	
6.18 a. m.	6.40 a. m.	S. F., S. Rafael intermediates	10.25 a. m.	10.03 a. m.	
3.37 p. m.	3.37 p. m.	Glen Ellen	7.15 p. m.	7.20 p. m.	
10.03 a. m.	10.25 a. m.	intermediates	6.40 a. m.	6.18 a. m.	
7.20 p. m.	7.15 p. m.	Petalu, S. Rosa	3.37 p. m.	3.37 p. m.	
6.18 a. m.	6.40 a. m.	Cv'le H'dsb'rg intermediates.	10.25 a. m.	10.03 a. m.	
3.37 p. m.	3.37 p. m.	Ukiah and intermediates.	7.15 p. m.	7.20 p. m.	
6.18 a. m.	6.40 a. m.	Sebastapol and intermediates	7.15 p. m.	7.20 p. m.	
3.37 p. m.	3.37 p. m.	Guerneville and intermediates.	10.25 a. m.	10.03 a. m.	
6.18 a. m.	6.40 a. m.		7.15 p. m.	7.20 p. m.	
3.37 p. m.	3.37 p. m.				

H. C. Whiting
GENERAL MANAGER

R. X. Ryan
GEN. PASS. AGENT.

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

LATE HAPPENINGS IN OUR COMMUNITY.

Viewings of the Valley Taken at Random.

Jas. Landy of Bethany is here spending a two weeks visit with home folks.

John Steuben brother of our local jeweler was here on a visit the first of the week.

Attorney Robert A. Poppe was transacting business in the county seat Monday.

John Gaffney was up from the metropolis and spent Sunday with his oldtime friends.

Dr. Gottenberg was in Petaluma having some dental work done the first of the week.

John Mufer and wife of Oakland were here and spent Sunday the guest of his brother Tony.

Tomorrow the San Louis school children will be given a picnic at the Maxwell grove above town.

Al Pauli came up from San Francisco Saturday and spent two days visiting with his family.

H. H. Dingley of San Francisco was up and spent the later part of last week with Father O'Malley.

R. H. Smith representing the Northwestern Life Insurance Co. of Milwaukee was in town Sunday.

Roadmaster Harry Weise of Glen Ellen was transacting business in this vicinity last Saturday.

The Revs. Pearce and Thompson left Wednesday for Sebastopol to attend the W. C. T. U. convention.

Ega Estes formerly a Sonoma boy, but now of San Francisco came up and spent last Sunday with friends.

Geo. Bulotti came up from the metropolis Saturday morning and spent a two days visit with his friends on Napa Street.

Supervisor Putman was in town the first of the week superintending the erection of the new sign posts for the county roads.

Miss Hattie McDonald who had been visiting friends for several days left for her home in San Francisco last Monday morning.

Next Monday Percy Wilson formerly a resident of this place but now of Cloverdale will sail on the steamer Ohio for Cape Nome.

Mrs. H. S. Hart, proprietor of the Romona hotel, San Francisco, was up Sunday on a visit to her nephew Will Steuben and family.

Monday morning Mr. and Mrs. Muser, Mr. and Mrs. Cleve started for Howell Mountain by team. They expect to be gone about a week.

Miss Hattie Dutton left for her home in San Francisco Wednesday afternoon after spending two weeks visiting with her cousin Mrs. McIntyre.

Father O'Malley made a trip to the metropolis the first of the week to see his brother who is lying in a critical condition at the Presidio hospital.

Joe Small returned from San Francisco Saturday evening where he had spent the week attending the session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

Mr. and Mrs. Stronberg, Miss Minnie Lynch, Miss Katie Lynch and Mr. Mill, were up from San Sunday and spent the day the guests of the Weyl and Stockwell families.

R. E. Perkins was up from the city and spent Sunday with relatives here. He has secured a good lucrative position in the city and hereafter will make his home in the metropolis.

Yesterday morning a tarantula was found on the sidewalk near the Hotz drygoods store. This dangerous insect was captured by Marshal Albertson and placed in Alcohol for preservation.

Monday evening about twenty wheel riders gathered at Cleve's corner preparatory to taking a moonlight ride. After making a circuit around the plaza the merry riders started off for the creek near Agua Caliente where they built a camp fire, cooked coffee and enjoyed a delightful supper returning home about midnight.

TRUSTEES MEETING

City Fathers Transact Routine Business

Wednesday evening the regular meeting of the board of city trustees was held in the usual place. The full board was present with the exception of Trustee Duhring in whose absence Trustee Davis was chosen president. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and with a slight correction were approved.

A report of the joint meeting of the Street and Plaza Committees was read concerning the receiving of bids and the letting of contracts for cleaning the ditches and removing the grass and weeds from the walks in, and streets around the plaza. On motion the report was adopted.

G. H. Hotz who was appointed to ascertain the cost and advisability of having the city ordinances revised, filed as his report, a letter from Attorney Poppe who suggested that a revision was necessary. He also suggested that the ordinances should be printed and given to each taxpayer to let him know the requirements of the ordinances. Action on the report was laid over till the next meeting.

Clerk Small reported that he has secured the necessary rubber stamp for city as directed. He also reported that no burial permit had been secured for the interment of the remains of the late Mrs. Baccala.

An El Verano Suit Decided

Monday Judge Burnett rendered a decision in the action of the Pacific Improvement company against Lizzie J. Carriger and others giving judgment for the defendant. This was an action of ejectment of defendant. The court stated that after consideration of the equitable defence urged by defendant, and a careful examination of the evidence and authorities cited by counsel in their briefs, he concluded that it is sufficient to overcome the legal title of plaintiff.

The property in dispute is located in El Verano and the proceedings of the case has been of more or less interest to the people of this valley. In concluding his review of the case the Court stated: "The evidence is not altogether satisfactory, but in the absence of any counter showing, I think it is sufficient to justify the conclusion that all the parties knew of the transaction in reference to the lots; that the Carrigers were induced to change their position in accordance with the intention as expressed in the bond and agreement and that all the parties having a right to object knowingly acquiesced in the transaction and that it would be an injustice to defendant to allow plaintiff to repudiate it."

New Bakery

Mrs. A. C. Bowman of Portland Oregon, is expected to arrive soon and together she and Mrs. Gerick will open a bakery in the room now occupied by Misses Emperor and Fuscina. Mrs. Bowman is a professional cook.

For lowest prices and best quality call at "Racket."

They are selling potatoes at 85 cents per sack at "The Racket."

Newt. Agnew was here from the bay city and spent Sunday with home folks.

Free lunch will be served at the Bellevue hotel all Sunday afternoon. Everybody is invited.

Miss Stella Johnson returned home Sunday evening after spending a two weeks visit with relatives in Fresno.

Mr. John Schmidr and family of San Francisco have moved to Sonoma and are now domiciled in the Guyot home south of town.

Did you get the circular which was sent out from "The Racket" announcing their special sale? If not it will be to your interest to call and look them over as they are selling groceries cheaper than any house on the coast.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

A BIG TIME

The El Verano New Hotel Will Open Sunday

Arrangements have been made to hold the formal opening of the Bellevue hotel, El Verano on next Sunday when a free lunch will be served to which all are invited. An exceedingly large crowd is expected to be present from San Francisco and preparations are being made accordingly. This will be a lively day and we predict it will be the beginning of a new era for that place.

Mr. Lounibos has spared no pains in putting everything in the best shape possible and ere long this resort will be numbered among the many pleasure resorts of our valley.

The first of the week two carloads of furniture and bedding arrived for the hotel and has been properly placed in the spacious rooms which now present a very neat and home like appearance. The beadsteads are all white enameled iron with brass trimmings. The other furniture is equally attractive and first-class in every respect.

Interesting Items from El Verano

The El Verano base ball team is practicing energetically for their coming contest with the Petaluma nine on May 20th.

Two car loads of up to date furniture arrived from San Francisco Monday to furnish the rooms in the Bellevue hotel.

One hundred people ate dinner at the El Verano villa last Sunday. A feast fit for the gods was set and the guests returned to San Francisco announcing it the best meal to be had outside of the Bay city for the money.

Professor Wilkinson's villa opened for summer boarders last Saturday eve there are now twenty guests from Oakland and Berkeley at this pleasantly situated resort.

A pugnacious pair of exiled sons of Vitor Emanuel got mixed up in a scrimmage in the Morning Star saloon Monday evening. One of the combatants was badly worsted and is laid up for repairs for an indefinite period.

Our attentive and energetic Postmaster has furnished his office counter with a nice business-like iron railing in order to accommodate the rush of patrons, he is sure to have during the coming summer months.

Not to be outdone in generosity by his much married competitor in business, Eddie Slattery one of the genial proprietors of the Railroad saloon, proposes to commit matrimony in a short time and to give a big party to his friends and relations that will knock all former efforts in this line into a cocked hat.

Jack Kearns, an old Sonoma boy, presented to the awe struck citizens of this village an appearance of Hibernian pomposity hard to be equalled, as he passed through town Tuesday, holding the ribbons over the four pacing steeds attached to Grace Bros. brewery wagon of Santa Rosa. Jack is as facile as of yore and still rattles off the Italian language as glibly as if he first saw the light in one of the provinces of sunny Italy.

Mr. L. Monyea a French capitalist of San Francisco has purchased the grove on the left hand side of the road as you enter our town from Sonoma. Nature has already done a great deal for this charming spot and the new owner who is a florist and landscape gardener of wide experience, proposes to make it the most beautiful laid out ground in the Sonoma valley.

The white wash man has been around and as a result all the fences and out houses in town are presenting a neat and clean appearance.

Laurence Larsen wheeled over from Napa Sunday and spent the day with relatives in this vicinity.

Daily Call and Expositor, \$7 per year; Weekly Call and Expositor, \$2.25 per year; Sunday Call and Expositor, \$2.50 per year.

Job printing at this office.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

GLEN ELLEN JOYTIMES.

Seen and Heard in the Summer Resort.

The weather has been quite warm of late.

J. W. Gibson has improved the appearance of the Romona hotel with a liberal supply of paint.

Judge Carrol Cook has commenced the building of his residence on his farm lately purchased here.

Wm. Sobbe and other young trippers of the light fantastic attended the social hop at the Summit Joint school house last Saturday evening.

P. McAndrews who for many years was the proprietor of the Sonoma and Santa Rosa stage lines was in town last Wednesday and Thursday.

A delegation of Druids were up from San Francisco a few days this week making arrangements for their picnic in the park next Sunday we learn that about 1500 will attend.

V. Linderman who enlisted in the war with Spain and who is now stationed at San Francisco is spending one month vacation among his many friends here.

The "Deestrick Skule" will be one of the features at the church social to be held at Bormans Hall next Friday evening.

Bob McCord has a new delivery wagon which he will use this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gibson will move into their cottage on Gibson ave in a few days. Mrs. Suttentfield who formerly resided there is spending a months vacation with friends at Stockton.

Our friends Joe Zane and A. C. Clark are among the prize pupils at the "District Skule" social next Friday.

Roadmaster Weise is doing some good work on the county road near the Home.

The many summer resorts in this vicinity are gradually filling up with summer guests.

The orchestra will play at the M. E. church Sunday evening May 27.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of EMMA WATRIS, deceased. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Emma Watris, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit to the said administrator with the will annexed, within four months after the first publication of this notice, months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator with the will annexed at the office of Robert A. Poppe, east side of the Plaza, Sonoma City, Sonoma county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Sonoma, State of California.

FRANKLIN WATRIS, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Emma Watris, deceased. Dated at Sonoma, Cal., May 18th, 1900. Robert A. Poppe, Attorney for Administrator.

SHELLVILLE PENNINGS.

Late Happenings in our Little Burg.

John Stetson of San Francisco visited Shellville friends Sunday.

The section crews from Santa Rosa and Glen Ellen have been here several days assisting the Shellville crew in placing new ties and putting the roadbed in first-class condition.

Mrs. Wilson returned Sunday after a weeks stay in the metropolis.

Miss Mamie Stevens left for San Francisco Sunday afternoon.

Tony Volquardsen and John Harper visited Agua Rica springs Sunday.

John Pritchard returned home Thursday evening after a weeks stay at Byron Springs.

Mrs. Marucci is seriously ill at her home at Embarcadero with a severe attack of pneumonia. Dr. Hennessy of Napa was called to attend the case.

Frank Thompson and Chas. Potter have purchased the farming interest of Owen Frisbie.

The annual picnic of the scholars and their friends from the Locust Grove school was held at the O'Brien place last Saturday and a very enjoyable time was had by all participants.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Agnew left Wednesday for San Luis Obispo county.

Will Helburg left Monday evening for Santa Rosa. He has been drawn as a juror on a murder case.

Messrs Lowell, Howe and Watt are making a few shipments of cherries to San Francisco.

Miss Nina Hoffman of Napa visited a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Switzer.

Mrs. E. E. Thompson and Miss Lena Shaw wheeled down from Sonoma Wednesday.

The beauty of our road is somewhat marred by a luxurious growth of thistles along both sides of the road near Shellville. The fence is completely hid from view by them.

J. J. Dunbar, assisted by Mr. Marcy, has been putting the pumps and windmills in order along the road this week.

Vic. Donahue has accepted a good position on the Jones ranch.

PATENTS
50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

SPRING DISPLAY

We have on display a complete line of
ORGANDIES, LAWNS, PERCALES and all kinds of

Summer Goods. & &

Our Shirt Waists cannot be surpassed and range in price from 50c to \$2.50. If your cash is low and you wish to buy Spring Goods you cannot afford to pass us by.

Sole Agent for "Black Cat Leather Stockings."
G. H. HOTZ

A. W. WEAVER,

General
Blacksmith and Woodworker
PLOW SHEAR GRINDING
AND HORSESHOEING A SPECIALTY.
Agent for Peerless Plows.

Shop West Side of Plaza,

Sonoma



The UNION

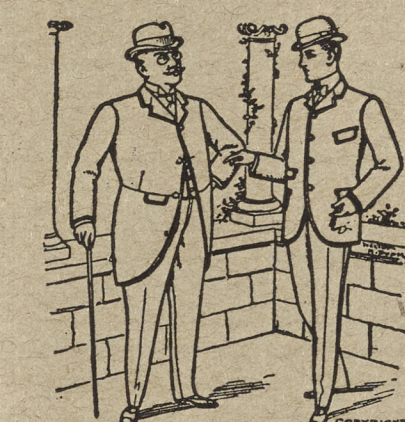
Livery and Feed Stable

GRANVILLE HARRIS, Proprietor.

We can give you as fine turnouts as any in the Valley

And at Very Reasonable Rates.

Stage Office of the Southern Pacific Railway



WHY?

should you trade with me?
Because I sell better clothing for Less Money

Than any other Clothing or Hat house in Sonoma county. Call, look through my stock and convince yourself.

H. L. TRIPP,

One Price Clothier and Hatter.

509 Fourth Street, Santa Rosa.



WILL STEUBEN

PRACTICAL
Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Watches, jewelry and clocks repaired and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

A well selected stock of up-to-date Jewellery on hand which we are offering very low.

A Full Line of SHOES and CLOTHING AT SONOMA SHOE STORE

Chas. Dal Poggetto, Prop.

NAPA ST. SONOMA, CAL.

WEYL BROS. Sonoma Meat Market

Buy only the best

And Supply Their Customers at Reasonable Prices.

Fresh Fish Every Thursday, and

The Best of Dairy Butter (Always on Hand).

VALLEJO STREET,

SONOMA

Mrs. J A Poppe

DEALER IN

General Merchandise

Hardware, Grain, Flour, Feed and Agricultural Implements.

Agent for the handiest sickle grinder made.

Highest Market Price Paid for Farm Produce

1900.

Established

1864.

EAST SIDE OF PLAZA,

SONOMA, CAL.

DEXTERS DO WELL

MILK AND BEEF PRODUCED BY
THE DIMINUTIVE BRIT-
ISH BREED.

In the matter of milk Dexters have proved themselves altogether excep-



tonal animals for their size, that wonderful little cow Red Rose when in Mr. Sutton's herd producing the extraordinary yield of over five tons of milk in one year. Other specimens, too, have shown themselves capable of very high records, and at the recent London dairy show, where everything was carried out on the most exact practical lines, scarcely any breed gave so good results as the Dexter. As to food, and food value, the breed has no doubt, and had food been taken into consideration, the Dexter would have stood higher on the list. The Dexter, it must be borne in mind, is native of a district very store-sweet and bleak; consequently nature has so arranged that their coats shall be rather later in coming off than those of cattle bred in warmer parts. Black Knight is an excellent example of the Dexter breed.

A Canadian correspondent of *Hoard's Dairyman* says: The dairyman must in the future grow hay crops as rich as possible in protein to combine with his cheapest of all feeds, corn ensilage and fodder, prominent among which are alfalfa, cowpeas, the clovers, Canada field peas, peas and oats, etc., according to climate and soil conditions. Without any of the above class of feed on hand, it may safely be allowed that ten pounds of mixed grain must be fed to keep up the milk flow of a cow while on a full ration. With them this part of the ration, and the most expensive part, too, can be reduced about one-half, and at the same time more crushed corn can safely be fed, that can be home grown and a well-known milk producer where properly combined.

For years we have mixed from one-third to one-half of cowpeas with the corn in the silos with excellent results, but this is only a step in the desired direction. Timothy has been such a cheap, sure and profitable crop that it is a pity that the lands that it has hitherto been the main hay crop. Last fall saw some of this plowed up and alfalfa seeded in its place. The field has been a solid mass of green all the winter, after making nearly a foot of growth last fall and more than twice this in depth of root. If it fulfills its promises this year, there will be a large area sown in the fall, which is, from an economic point of view, the best time to seed. We also have doubled the acre of cowpeas and Canada peas and oats, both certain crops for this section, and shall give some beans a good test on two of the farms.

The man who thinks dairying is now what it used to be is likely to be badly shocked, says Rural New Yorker. We spoke some of the dairymen of the Connecticut cream order. Here is the programme on a Connecticut dairy farm: The cows are milked from 4:30 a. m. to 6 p. m., and some hot nights last summer, right after milking, the milk was run through the separator and the cream run into a can placed in a bucket of water. It was then immediately made into ice cream and by 7:30 was being sold at 10 cents per dish and 40 cents per quart. Less than two hours from the cow! The butter is churned every morning at about 6 a. m. and the buttermilk taken fresh from the separator. The cream is put in the consumer within 15 minutes of the churn. The butter is salted in the churn, printed after breakfast and by 9 or 10 a. m. is in the hands of the consumer. The cream of tonight and tomorrow is set to ripen the same day at 11 a. m. and churned at 12 noon. The cream is made from milk only 24 to 36 hours old. Some mornings when milk is scarce, the skim milk has been taken on the cart immediately from the separator and within 30 minutes of the cow delivered to customers.

A well-known writer on dairy subjects says that clover hay is not a good diet for milk cows. It has really little usefulness for the dairyman. It would pay him better if it was all turned under the soil to enrich it. Next to this the feeding of damaged grain is the most fruitful cause of bad body in winter. Some farmers buy up damaged grain because it is cheap, but they cannot afford to feed it to dairy cows. In nine cases out of ten it will so injure the butter that it will prove very costly in the end.

OF ALL KINDS
Neatly and Promptly Executed
AT THE
EXPOSITOR OFFICE.

Kittens Killed by Milk Containing Boric Acid.

The London Lancet gives the following account of some experiments with milk preservatives: Five kittens were fed on milk containing 10 grains of formalin per gallon, equal to 1-7 of 1-100. In four weeks all were dead. Five kittens were fed on milk containing 40 grains per gallon. Two died in the third week and the rest in the fourth. Five "control" kittens received no milk. None died. The difference in weight in the control kittens and those fed on milk was very marked, and brought into significant relief by comparison with the increase in weight of those fed on the normal fluid. It was seen in a day or two that the kittens treated with the boogie milk were losing appetite. Diarrhea, inactivity and depression were observed, and rapid emaciation and death. With milk containing formalin similar results were obtained.

Of five kittens treated with milk containing one part formaldehyde in 50,000 of milk three died in five weeks. The average increase in weight was 17.6 grams compared with 25.1 grams for the controls. The kittens fed with normal milk. With milk containing 1-25,000 of formaldehyde and other series showed an average gain of 196.6 grams as against 326.7 grams gain by kittens fed on normal milk. Of a third lot treated with milk containing one part of formaldehyde in 12,500 of milk, three died in five weeks. The average gain in weight was only 96.4 grams against 312.5 grams with the "controls" fed on normal milk. The younger the animals were the more susceptible they appeared to the influence of the formalin. The experiments are only preliminary, but have a very distinct bearing on a matter which is literally of vital importance.

As regards the common utensils, such as milk pails, pans, cream vessels, skimmers, churns, and so forth, it should be understood that as soon as they are emptied or out of use, they should be immediately cleaned. If they are not cleaned, and that property, says Profitable Farm and Garden, Throws them aside dirty until wanted next time accounts for serious loss as one bit of bad flavored butter may lose a good customer. Any neglect in this regard soon speaks loudly in the flavor of the butter. Soap should be used in a new way, understood. Cold water should be used first to swirl off the milk or cream adhering to the vessels, and then hot be freely used. But often the hot water is used first, and then microbes swarming in, remains of the stale milk or cream are sealed on inside of removed. It goes without saying that the vessels should be thoroughly washed the less trouble there is in removing foreign bodies. And I am in favor of scalding the outside as well as the inside of the vessels, for bacilli containing matter on the outside is too near the inside to be trusted. A good furnace of boiling water should be kept going every day, and any vessels that are to be used should be entirely submerged in sufficient quantity of scalding water. I am not much in favor of scouring with sand and such like, as proper use of cold and boiling water answers pretty well all ends. All water used should be absolutely pure. It is too often the custom to store utensils and appliances in all sorts of places, and to use them again and twice in the same place. There is no method in such establishments, and it is not likely that uniform quality of butter will be turned out from these. Shelves in the dairy and other conveniences should provide for many of the articles used, and if they are not cleaned, it may be suspected the appliances are either thrown by, probably, unwashed, in unit places.

A committee appointed by the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland to consider the question of abortion in cattle reported that the society's veterinary official, Principal James Ramsay, advised the following treatment: The subject of abortion, which they recommended should be circulated among the members, The remedial measure suggested were: First, underground drains at farm steadings should be replaced by surface drains, and these should be kept clear; second, liquid manure should be kept some distance from wells and streams of water; third, the water in the troughs should be quickly flushed and kept clean, a little crude carbonic acid, say two ounces to a bucketful, being added to the water; fourth, all aborted cows and those showing signs of abortion should be immediately isolated, the afterbirth (generally retained by aborted cows) be removed and destroyed, and, fifth, the calf bed and passages of aborted cows should be disinfected, and for this purpose and for a considerable time afterwards, the cows should be treated as feverially to the cows, and, finally, as recommended the commercial chloride of zinc, 1 part in 1,000 parts of water,

The flavor of butter, it is very evident, depends principally upon the proper ripening of the cream and upon the absence of the bacteria of *Streptococcus*. Thus the washing of butter in a granular condition with pure water is a matter of far-reaching importance, for if this neglected the butter will contain milk sugar and bacteria. Chemical action brought about by the latter will hasten decomposition of the butter. The bacteria of *Streptococcus* are dealt with in the dairy are invisible and therefore are the more difficult to wage war against. It is only unremitting care and constant and almost scientific cleanliness that will prevent their development.

A decorative cross-shaped ornament, likely a metal fastener or a piece of jewelry. It features a central diamond-shaped motif with a cross inside, surrounded by a complex, repeating geometric pattern. The ornament is set against a plain, light-colored background.

Sonoma Valley extends from within a few miles of Santa Rosa on the north to San Pablo Bay on the south, a distance of thirty miles. It is nowhere more than eight miles wide, the average width being five miles. It embraces portions of Petaluma and Huichica Ranchos, and the Agua Caliente and the Los Guilicos Ranchos, the Pueblo, Sonoma. The valley is separated from Petaluma valley on the west and Napa valley on the east by low ranges of volcanic mountains.

The principal industries of the valley are fruit growing, wine making and dairy farming. Here also may be found the most extensive basalt quarries on the Pacific Coast. The wine of Sonoma is famous all over the United States. It commands the highest price, and is more eagerly sought than any other wine produced in California. All Fruits and Grapes are grown

As a consequence, the Wines and Fruits of Sonoma excel all others for
flavor color and bouquet.

The climate of Sonoma valley is unsurpassed. The fogs which prevail in other portions of the State are here conspicuous for their absence, being shut out by the range of mountains on the west. The intense heat of Summer prevailing on the great plains of California, is here tempered by the gentle breezes from the Pacific. The proximity of the ocean also tends to equalize the temperature in Winter, rendering the climate of Sonoma Valley mild, gentle and agreeable. Along the banks of Sonoma Creek may be found some of the prettiest scenery in the state of California. Extensive picnic grounds may be laid out in numberless places along this stream. Sonoma mountain and Bennett peak on the west side of the valley are conspicuous objects to the traveler. Good roads radiating from Sonoma and Glen Ellen to all points of the compass, afford excellent drives and promenades.

SONOMA is an Indian word and means "Valley of the Moon," and was the name originally given to the beautiful valley from which the County was afterwards named. The tribe of Indians inhabiting the valley were called Cochuyens. On the arrival of the first expedition to establish a mission, the name Sonoma was given to the Chief by José Altamira, the priest in charge, and after the Chief, the tribe and the valley they inhabited took the name Sonoma.

To those wishing further information concerning our Town, Valley or Industries may have the same by addressing the SONOMA VALLEY EXPOSITOR.

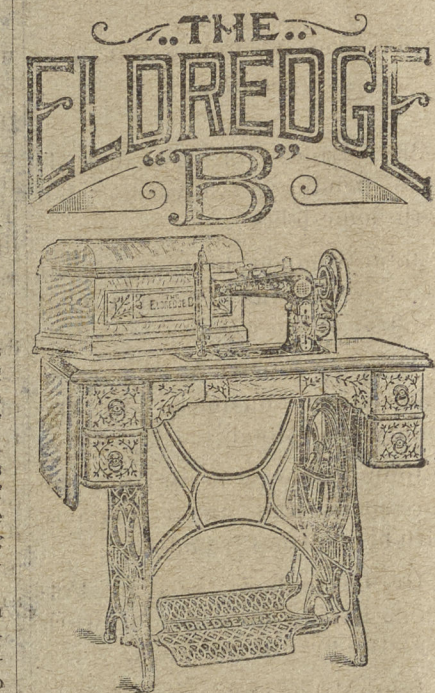
Gloucester's Annual Funeral For
Her Lost Fishermen.

With each returning February there is held in the ancient ware dashed town of Gloucester, a class, a ceremony solemn, grave, impressive in form and absolutely unique in origin and character. It is Gloucester's day of mourning for her sons who, during the preceding 12 months, have gone down to death on the distant fishing grounds. Headed by the clergy and commonalty and by bereft relatives, the people of the town march in long and slow procession to the appointed place of meeting, where, during the day, the "white" day, in chant and prayer and formal addresses, the sorrow in which all share finds fitting and touching expression.

Everybody who lives in Gloucester is interested in the fishing industry, and so it falls out that the city's life is about equally made up of intervals of joy and sorrow. When summer opens, the general tone of public feeling is bright and hopeful, but at the end of the season, as the fishers come in, some with flags at half mast, others bearing fateful news, the whole town is depressed.

All the residents show a concern in the sailors who are lost and in the welfare of their families. Even the citizens of fortune in Gloucester, who suffer no personal bereavement, have been brought closely into touch with the poor fishing families through repeated tragedies at sea. The scenes in the fishing quarters during the full and winter months, when news of disaster is brought by almost every returning boat, are most pathetic. Sometimes the news comes with a shock; at others, wives and children wait for weeks in anxiety, and never know the details of the fate of their loved ones.—Truth.

We have a lot of notices to hunters printed on cloth, which we are selling quite reasonable.



A strictly high-grade Family Sewing Machine, possessing all modern improvements,
Guaranteed Equal to the Best.
 Prices very reasonable. Obtain them from your local dealer and make comparisons.

Kearney Manufacturing Co.
EASTERN OFFICE:
339 Broadway, N. Y. BELVIDERE, ILL.



A blindness comes to me now and then. I have it now. It is queer—I can see your eyes but not your nose. I can't read because some of the letters are blurred; dark spots cover them; it is very uncomfortable.

I know all about it; it's **DYSPEPSIA**. Take one of these; it will cure you in ten minutes.

What is it?
A Ripans Tabule.

WANTED—A case of bad health that R.I.P.A.N.S. will not benefit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R.I.P.A.N.S. on the package and accept no substitute. R.I.P.A.N.S. 60 for 5 cents or twelve packets for 3 cents may be had at any drug store. Ten samples and one thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for 5 cents, forwarded to the Hippan Chemical Co., No. 30 Spruce St., New York.

RIDDEN by the professional racer, it has proven a winner often more than any in competition. Ridden by the non-professional, by the "scorcher," for business or pleasure, it has a record second to none. Material used in its construction, pains-taking care in manufacturing details, ease in running, and handsome, symmetrical design are a few of its claims for superiority. Reasonable prices, coupled with high values, are characteristics of the "WHITE." Our long established reputation guarantees the excellence of our product.

Models A and B.....	\$50.00
Model C (30-in. wheel).....	60.00
"Special Racer".....	85.00
Models E and F (chainless).....	75.00

White Sewing Machine Company,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

[illegible]